

# ch police detain Jordanian

By 14 (AP)—French police said today they were holding a man and a Lebanese woman suspected of trying to smuggle kilograms of plastic explosives from Lebanon to Europe in a suitcase with a false bottom. The woman, 42, was held but her identity was not released. Police said both were found carrying several passports with entries. Ibrahim Al-Baz, 29, was arrested at Charles de Gaulle International Airport where he arrived from Beirut on Monday. He was questioned over the weekend while held word of his detention, and appeared before an magistrate Monday, the sources said. Mr. Baz, who is a student in West Germany, was said to have been waiting while awaiting a flight to Frankfurt. The man was born in Halhoul, a Palestinian village on the east bank of Jordan, and had Jordanian and Yemeni

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Number 1055

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# Begin: J'lem is Palestine's capital

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, May 14 (R)—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin agreed today with Muslim declarations that Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine—but Palestine, he added, is Israel. Islamic foreign ministers, meeting in Morocco last week, passed a resolution contesting Israel's claim to the holy city and declaring that Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine. Addressing visiting members of B'nai Brith, a Jewish fraternal organization from the United States, Canada and Latin America, Mr. Begin said today: "I agree that it is the capital of Palestine. But the word Palestine is the foreign term for Eretz Yisrael—the Land of Israel just as Japan is the English for what the Japanese call Nippon and Germany is the English for what the Germans call Deutschland. And just as Washington, the capital of the U.S., is indivisible, so is Jerusalem. And like Washington it should have D.C. after its name—but not District of Columbia but David's City," he said.

# nb kills two Israelis, ures 32 in Tiberias

May 14 (Agencies)—Two were killed today when a ploded in a crowded street in Tiberias, a popular resort town on the Sea of Galilee. Authorities said 32 persons were wounded, eight of them in moderate to serious condition.

The Liberation claimed responsibility for the bombing, which killed the number of in command

A bomb exploded 3 p.m. on the busy marketplace. Many of the ut by lying glass on the sidewalk. The explosion killed all the evacuated to hosnities, and cre drill held in the for the speedy

# el bans Birzeit ss conference

May 14 (Agencies)—Israeli authorities today banned a organized by students from a university in the Bank of Jordan that was closed two weeks ago foli demonstrations.

set up a road block at the entrance to the Birzeit Ramallah and prevented students and newsmen

an students jailed last week on charges of paranti-Israel riot were deported to the United States

Leah Tsemel, said yesterday that Michael and Carl not to appeal their expulsion to Israel's Supreme re flown to New York Monday morning. id identical twins are students at Birzeit University, ay Wayne is head librarian. They were arrested last Israeli authorities said they took part in a stone- stration by Arab youths on May 2 at Birzeit, 24 of occupied Jerusalem. The West Bank university, uges is a hotbed of Palestinian nationalism, was ay 2 incident. The Derricks denied the charges, but acknowledged he took part in a vigil outside Israel's ent headquarters the following day and became ifled with Israeli soldiers.

ick filed a complaint with the U.S. consulate in em, charging that four soldiers beat and kicked him rapping with a soldier who pointed a rifle at him. mel said she believed the expulsion was ordered complaint, while their father speculated that both eing expelled because authorities were not sure atical twins was involved.

rtation was ordered, the Derricks appealed to the but were turned down. Tsemel said the Derricks 1 to the Supreme Court because they felt they had access and would have to remain in jail during the

elopment, an Israeli military court has sentenced an Arab to life imprisonment for planting a time bomb which killed two people and wounded 45, the army unced today.

ashak had already been sentenced to 25 years in jail ant another explosive device in a bus. That charge

# ne, floods cause deaths in India

May 14 (R)—The cyclone and the southeast weekend rose be final count ver.

ple were killed state and 18 in Nadu, accord- quoted by the a (PTI).

of the des- tropical storm on the Bay of will be known workers reach villages.

Minister of Mr. Chenna east 400,000 yeed or dam- ne. The figure many as two been affected. rts said the a in Andhra rict of Nellore nt of the cyc-

journalists that strict's homes town of Nel- 100 homeless, imated popu-

sters were fly- stranded vil- were crowd- relief centres nt offices and

people were storm, which os in life was

# Assad pledges continued support to help Lebanon

DAMASCUS, May 14 (Agencies)—The presidents of Lebanon and Syria today discussed plans for halting the chronic violence in Lebanon as fresh fighting erupted between rival gunmen in Beirut.

Palestinian commandos and right-wing militiamen fought among themselves in separate incidents as Lebanese President Elias Sarkis arrived in Damascus to meet Syrian leader Hafez Al Assad.

Palestinian sources said two men were killed in a clash between Fatah, the biggest commando group, and the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) in the west side of Beirut. A right-wing military spokesman said at least seven people were wounded in fighting between Falangist and National Liberal Party (NLP) militia in a Christian suburb of the city.

Residents of a mountain village east of Beirut reported that other NLP units were involved in a clash with members of the radical right-wing Guardians of the Cedars.

The violence erupted as the mainly Christian east side of Beirut observed a general strike in protest against the attempted assassination yesterday of Falangist leader Amin Gemayel, son of the party chief, Mr. Pierre Gemayel.

Tension remained high in the south of the country, where the commander of Israeli-backed militias threatened to attack local villagers unless they join his self-proclaimed state of "Free Lebanon."

Mr. Sarkis and Mr. Assad last met in October, at the height of a savage battle between troops of the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) and rightist militiamen in Christian districts of Beirut.

The two leaders' agenda has not been disclosed officially, but usually well-informed Lebanese newspapers have said it would include a plan for partially replacing a big Syrian security force in Lebanon with units of the Lebanese army.

President Assad tonight pledged continuing support to help Lebanon overcome its problems.

"The objective set by Syria for itself since the start of the civil war in Lebanon will remain firm," he told reporters.

"It may be summed up in helping to stop the civil war, safeguard the Lebanese state and assisting the legal authorities..."

Mr. Assad called on the Lebanese to rally round the government and said the Damascus talks stemmed from the joint realization that the interests of Syria and Lebanon were linked.

Rightist gunmen in the central sector of South Lebanon shelled an area near Tyre for 15 minutes this evening, official sources said. They added that there were no reports of casualties in the area, which lies between Bayyada and Rashidiyah refugee camp.

Israeli planes were also seen flying low over the central sector. The Palestine News Agency (Wafa) reported sporadic Israeli and rightist shelling of the Ayshtiyeh district, north-east of Nabatiyah. It did not refer to casualties or damage.

Wafa also reported Israeli warplane flights over the area and Israeli naval boats cruising off Rashidiyah, Tyre and nearby Ras Al Ain.

# Khomeini orders halt to political executions

TEHRAN, May 14 (R)—Iran's unofficial head of state, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, today called a halt to all political executions except those of convicted murderers and torturers.

A decree from the Ayatollah's headquarters was the latest move in an internal debate on the activities of revolutionary courts which have so far sent more than 200 former supporters and officials of the exiled Shah's regime before firing squads.

Ayatollah Khomeini told Iran's revolutionary courts the only defendants who should be subject to the death sentence were those proved guilty of murder, the ordering of massacres, or torture which resulted in death.

A spokesman for the Tehran Prosecutor-General, Mehdi Hadavi, said court officials were today discussing the implications of the new decree.

Ayatollah Khomeini's decree warned that failure to comply with the new guidelines would be considered an offence.

They were issued shortly after the head of the Tehran revolutionary tribunal, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, told a press conference that the Shah, his close family and aides had already been sentenced to death in the eyes of the Iranian people.

He said anyone who tried to assassinate the Shah anywhere in the world should not be considered a terrorist.

Ayatollah Khalkhali was not available today to comment on his superior's decree.

# Thatcher to outline legislative time-table

LONDON, May 14 (R)—Eleven days after taking power, Britain's first woman prime minister, M's. Margaret Thatcher, will tomorrow set out her parliamentary programme.

Her legislative time-table, contained in the traditional Queen's speech at the state opening of parliament, will reveal how quickly she proposes to tackle the inflammatory issue of trade union reform.

It will also name the date—expected to be June 12—for the annual budget statement when the Conservative government will unveil the fiscal and economic measures at the heart of its policies and right-wing philosophy.

The speech, to be read by Queen Elizabeth from her throne in the House of Lords, will outline the laws Mrs. Thatcher hopes to enact between now and November, 1980.

Mrs. Thatcher, the victor in this month's general election, has been quick to keep some of her campaign pledges. The police and armed forces have received big pay rises and a top businessman has been appointed to investigate excessive bureaucratic expenditure.

Britons will have to wait until the budget for more details of Mrs. Thatcher's main campaign pledge to cut income taxes and government expenditure.

# Kabul severs ties with Egypt

MOSCOW, May 14 (R)—The Afghanistan government has severed political relations with Egypt in protest at the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, the official news agency Tass reported today.

Reporting from Kabul, the agency quoted an Afghanistan government statement as saying President Anwar Sadat's separate deal with Israel ran counter to the interests of the Egyptian people, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

# Wide ranging sanctions against Egypt Arab arms-making industry dissolved

RIYADH, May 14 (Agencies) — An Arab arms-making consortium involving western firms is to be dissolved because of Egypt's peace treaty with Israel, the official Saudi Press Agency reported today.

The Arab Organisation for Industrialisation (AOI), set up in August 1975 with a capital of \$1.4 billion to produce military equipment, linked Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Egypt.

British, French, West German and American firms were involved in its projects.

Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, who announced the move, linked it to the signing of the peace treaty, the agency said.

Prince Sultan, the chairman of the AOI's higher executive committee, expressed deep regret for taking the step, the agency added.

A committee would undertake the liquidation of the AOI's assets, Prince Sultan said. The consortium would be legally dissolved on July 1.

The committee, which would include Saudi, Egyptian, Qatari and UAE representatives, would begin work immediately at the AOI's headquarters in Paris, Prince Sultan said.

The statement did not specifically mention the peace treaty, but said "Egypt's unilateral step in granting Israel legal and political recognition was, in the view of the leaders of the three participant countries (Saudi Arabia, Qatar and UAE), in conflict with the reasons and objectives of setting up the Arab Organisation for Industrialisation."

The organisation had earlier announced the suspension of all its projects, but press reports said that work was still going on to produce anti-tank missiles and Lynx helicopters.

Egypt contributed a quarter of AOI's capital in the form of existing factories in Egypt.

The AOI factories employed 15,000 workers and in its first year of operations in 1977 the company made a profit of \$44 million for an undisclosed volume of sales.

Buyers of its military equipment included such countries as Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and Somalia.

There was no immediate indication whether AOI would be able to continue in operation after the withdrawal of three out of the four members of the consortium.

Another reprisal act, the Arab Aviation Council has decided to close Arab airspace to Egyptair, Egypt's national airline.

In a decision taken two days ago at a special meeting, the council also decided to suspend Arab airline flights to Egypt, a communiqué said.

The council decided to transfer its permanent headquarters from Cairo to Morocco, the communiqué added.

# Ibrahim reports 'positive' talks with Soviet leaders

AMMAN, May 14 (JNA)—Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim returned here today following a three-day visit to the Soviet Union during which he held talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other Soviet leaders on Middle East latest developments.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency (JNA), Mr. Ibrahim said his visit came in response to instructions from his Majesty King Hussein to exchange views with Soviet leaders on the latest developments in the Middle East situation and the efforts exerted to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the area.

He said he held "lengthy discussions with Mr. Gromyko during which we reviewed all the details relating to the Middle East issue and the fundamental ingredients of a comprehensive settlement i., which all parties concerned must take part."

Mr. Ibrahim also pointed out that the discussions with the Soviet leaders were positive—not only in the field of the achievement of peace in the area but also in the field of strengthening and developing the Jordanian-Soviet relations.

Mr. Ibrahim said: "The attitude of the Soviet Union regarding the Middle East issue is based on the need for action to achieve a comprehensive settlement based on complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the guaranteeing of the Palestinians' legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own state."

"This position is based on U.N. resolutions which the Soviet Union insists on implementing", Mr. Ibrahim said.

Speaking on the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference recently held in Morocco, Mr. Ibrahim stated that Jordan's delegation to the conference had urged the conference to adopt effective resolutions to protect the holy shrines against Judaisation attempts.

He also stated that the Jordanian delegation submitted two working papers. One dealt with the transfer of foreign embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, while the other dealt with the issue of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.



AMMAN, May 14 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Hashimiya Palace today Iraqi Housing Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, who delivered to His Majesty a message from Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Al Bakr, dealing with the Arab situation in the light of recent developments.

in the area and bilateral relations between the two countries. Mr. Ramadan (centre) left Amman in the afternoon, and was seen off at the airport by Court Minister Amer Khammash (left) and the Iraqi Ambassador in Amman.







## 21 Near East countries discuss land, water use

By Lee S. Tesdell  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 14 -- The Sixth Session of the Regional Commission on Land and Water Use in the Near East met for the second day at the University of Jordan today.

The conference, which is being attended by representatives from 21 countries, began on May 12, under the sponsorship of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Recommendations from the FAO Rainfed Agriculture seminar held here last week will be put before the participants.

On Saturday the conference heard opening addresses and elected its officers. Yesterday the participants heard papers ranging from land drainage in Egypt and soil and water management in Cyprus to FAO programmes in water resources and fertiliser use. On Monday the participants will visit the Jordan Valley irrigation projects.

On Tuesday the conference plans to adopt current recommendations and set a date for the next meeting.

The Commission for Land and Water Use was established in 1967 with a mandate to "organise technical consultation in the field of developing land and water resources of the region and their use as well as to promote exchange of information between members of the Commission." Former Minister of Agriculture in Jordan, Mr. Salah Jum'a, was appointed

FAO Assistant Director General and regional representative for the Near East in August 1978.

A prepared statement released by Mr. Jum'a said that there are no major FAO projects in Jordan but there are several short-term projects. There is a \$40,000 project for the development of rainfed agriculture in the Irbid region and a \$33,000 agricultural extension project utilising a mobile film unit for the dissemination of agricultural information to farmers in Jordan. Both projects are funded by Jordan and administered by the Technical Cooperative Programme of the FAO.

In addition there are two larger projects which are part of the Near East Cooperative Programme the first, financed by Saudi Arabia is a \$883,000 wheat development and production project; the second is a \$368,000 building construction project for cooperative societies funded jointly by Kuwait and Iraq.

Mr. Gayeb, the information officer for Mr. Jum'a's office in Cairo, told the Jordan Times that the conference is meant mainly as a "forum for exchanging ideas."

Commenting on the way in which the FAO plans its development programmes, he said: "We take into account the socio-cultural side." Social scientists are always included in FAO programme planning teams.

It has been pointed out that development projects, whether in agriculture or industry, must take

into account not only the technical aspects but the way in which people will interact with the scheme. A number of projects have failed around the world due to this oversight.

As to coordinating programmes among the various development agencies which operate in the Third World, Mr. Gayeb said that, "we have periodical meetings among agencies." "It is very easy to coordinate," he continued.

FAO's funding comes from the United Nations Development Programme, government development agencies or from host countries, in which case the project is simply administered by the FAO.

### TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be partly cloudy with temperatures below normal. Winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba it will be hazy at times with northerly moderate to fresh winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	low 13	high 24
Aqaba	20	32
Deserts	17	29
Jordan Valley	19	31

### AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	5,673	6,680	6,690	6,690
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	9,311	15,000	—	15,000
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	918	10,010	1,020	10,020
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	4,603	1,390	1,400	1,390
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	297	0,800	0,860	0,850
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	1,930	0,860	0,890	0,880
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	436	—	9,700	9,700
Petra Bank	JD 10,000	572	11,350	11,700	11,450
Jordan Bank	JD 5,000	1,787	—	—	7,550
Industrial Development Bank	JD 1,000	96	1,250	—	1,250
Arab Bank	JD 10,000	14,925	88,000	9,000	90,000
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	3,400	—	9,700	6,800
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	320	—	0,640	0,640

Total volume traded, Monday, May 14: JD 44,368  
Total number of shares traded: 9,820

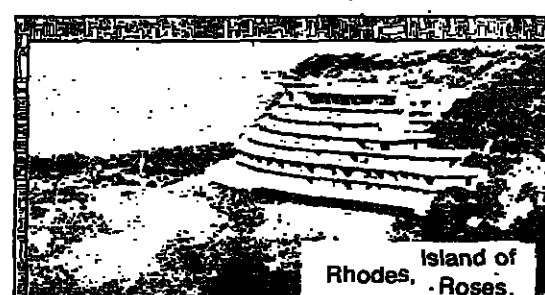
	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5,000	3,509	700	1980	5,020
	JD 5,000	156	30	1982	5,220
	JD 10,000	408	40	1987	10,200

Total volume traded: JD 4,073  
Total number of bonds traded: 770

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## Recent studies show

## Increased waste imperils Amman's water

This is the first article in a series on the water resources in the region, such as pollution, and what are available to meet demand for water in the subject of this article: Amman groundwater.

Ian Martiny  
The Jordan Times

Concentrations of trace metals in domestic water supply are at a level at the limit of the limits set by the World Health Organisation (WHO). A rapid increase in the human and industrial use of water with a lack of sufficient facilities, could for Amman's water supply.

Studies carried out by the Resources Authority of Jordan, the mineral content of groundwater has increased and is still alarming. The concentration of nitrates in the groundwater is around the limit of the three main pollutants.

One of the main concerns over the water is that nitrates are difficult to remove from the water. Nitrates are the causal agents of infantile methemoglobinemia, the "blue baby" syndrome which mainly under six months of age.

Nitrates taken into the blood will combine with the haemoglobin to form methemoglobin which, being more stable than haemoglobin, reduces the blood's ability to carry oxygen. The illness, especially the face, hands and feet, turn blue as a result of insufficient oxygen in the blood.

Unfortunately there is insufficient data on childhood illnesses in Jordan to make an evaluation of the frequency of the occurrence of cyanosis.

There is one precaution which can be taken. The illness mostly affects bottle-fed children as the nitrate content of breast milk is generally lower than that of powdered milk diluted with tap water. By using commercially bottled water instead of tap water in making the baby's milk, the problem can be avoided.

As the child grows older it develops a tolerance to higher levels of nitrates and can drink the water without adverse effects.

Boiling or filtering the water will not reduce the nitrate level as these processes do not cause the nitrates in the water to precipitate. The WHO limit for nitrates in drinking water is 50 milligrams per litre (mg/l.). A national survey in Jordan was conducted during 1976 by Dr. Raja Gedeon, a chemical engineer at the Natural Resources Authority, to examine the nitrate levels in most drinking water supplies, including springs and wells in urban and rural communities.

Out of 80 water sources examined, 18 had nitrate levels above the permissible limit while 39 sources were approaching it.

Three sources showed nitrate levels exceeding 100mg/l. -- at Ain Jadour Spring in Salt, at Ras Al Ain in Amman and at Ramtha.

Samples taken from Amman's three municipal water supplies at Ras Al Ain, Ain Ghazal and Wadi Seer showed respectively 84, 78 and 47 mg/l.

The presence of nitrate in the water supply is an indication of organic pollution. Nitrates are one of the principle and products of the natural decomposition cycle of human and animal waste.

In rural areas, septic tanks, cesspits, sink-holes and anhydrous ammonia used in agriculture are probably the main contributors. The high nitrate levels at Salt (exceeding 110mg/l.) seem to result from the infiltration of waste water into the main spring and wells.

Cesspools and cesspits are the main source of groundwater pollution in Amman. In 1977, there were only about 120,000 people with their residences connected to the sewage system in Amman. The remainder of the population (over 500,000 people) used septic tanks or cesspits. A large portion of this untreated waste water discharges either directly or indirectly into the groundwater supply.

With the new extension of sewage treatment facilities in Amman, it is expected that by 1981 there will be about 450,000 people with their residences connected to the system. Yet this will still only represent about half of the estimated population in 1981.

"At the moment," Dr. Gedeon estimates, "on the average, approximately 35 per cent of the total water consumed from the

aquifer system is replenished by cesspool waste." In 1961 this figure was 50 per cent. The reduction is attributed to the introduction of the sewage system to parts of Amman.

Ground filtration is one of the best means of purifying water, but in Jordan, because of the rocky ground, there is no telling how well the untreated waste is getting filtered. Cracks and holes can allow the waste to flow directly into the aquifer. More studies will be needed to determine exactly how effective the soil filtration really is.

Not all minerals in the water are bad. Calcium and magnesium, both found in large amounts in Jordan's water, are good for the heart. Soft water -- low in calcium and magnesium -- has been shown to cause cardiac disorders. So Jordan is fortunate in that respect.

Two other pollutants which could pose threats to Amman's water unless action is taken soon to control their disposal are the toxic elements cadmium and lead. Although the concentrations of these in the water supply are still below the WHO limits, they are increasing in quantity.

The WHO limit for cadmium is 10 mg/l.; there is an average of about 6 mg/l. in Amman's water supplies. The limit for lead is 100 mg/l.; the average in Amman is about 33.7 mg/l.

The difference between nitrates and these metals is that cadmium is not found naturally. It only comes from industrial waste. Lead, too, is an industrial waste.

Again, the danger of high concentrations of these elements in the water supply is that it is extremely difficult to remove them.

There is yet another form of water pollution which should be taken into consideration: bacterial pollution.

The standard method used for bacteriological examination of water in Jordan is the multiple-fermentation tube test for coliform bacteria and for *Escherichia coli*, as recommended by the WHO. Certain coliform bacteria are normally shed in great numbers in the faeces of warm blooded animals. Bacteriological examination of drinking water is therefore based on determining the presence of coliform bacteria as indicators of faecal contamination.

A drinking water sample is considered safe when the count of coliform bacteria present in 100 ml. of water is zero.

Sanitary surveys are usually conducted on most of the existing urban and rural water supplies in Jordan, under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and other authorities.

Tests on the groundwater table in the Amman-Zarqa area indicate that 43.5 per cent of the wells tested are polluted by the coliform group. In 1976 the Ministry of Health examined 1,300 chlori-

nated and nonchlorinated samples from water sources throughout the country. Seventy-two per cent of the samples from rural sources had coliform counts at levels considered unsafe.

Of the Amman municipal water sources 2.3 per cent were unsafe; of private sources in Amman 2 per cent were unsafe while 19.3 per cent of municipal sources other than Amman were unsafe.

The better quality noticed in the Amman area is most likely the result of chlorination, which disinfects the water.

During the period from 1972 to 1976, the quality of the drinking water in all regions of Jordan improved with regard to bacteriological pollution. However, in most municipalities, more than ten per cent of the samples of potable water showed evidence of bacteriological contamination.

A precaution against bacteria-polluted water, which people can take in their homes, is to purify it through boiling. The Amman Municipality is considering the possibilities of using ozone or ultraviolet treatment to destroy bacterial pollution. But chlorination is the only treatment in use at the moment because it is the cheapest and most widely used.

The greatest danger from polluted water is that it is the major medium for the transmission of intestinal and diarrhoeal diseases, such as cholera and typhoid.

One study by Dr. Asem Shehaby, microbiologist at the University of Jordan, showed that an outbreak of acute diarrhoeal disease and typhoid fever which occurred in Salt in 1976, and which affected an estimated 3,000 people, resulted from the consumption of contaminated water. The improper disposal of human wastes in Salt was suspected to be the cause of the contamination.

Another investigation indicated that septic tanks which carried faecal materials were the cause of the many cholera cases in the capital in 1976.

According to Dr. Shehaby, intestinal infection could be considered the most common infectious disease in Jordan. It is especially widespread among children.

The problem of water pollution in Amman has been a major concern to everyone dealing with water, especially the government. There are at least six agencies and consultants studying the situation. Solutions, however, are not easy to find.

The biggest handicap for the Amman Municipality has been the unprecedented growth of the city and the fact that about 65 per cent of the entire country's population and industry is concentrated in the greater Amman region.

The urgency of the pollution problem is emphasised by the fact that Amman's water resources are becoming more limited.

Tomorrow: Pollution and the King Talal Dam.

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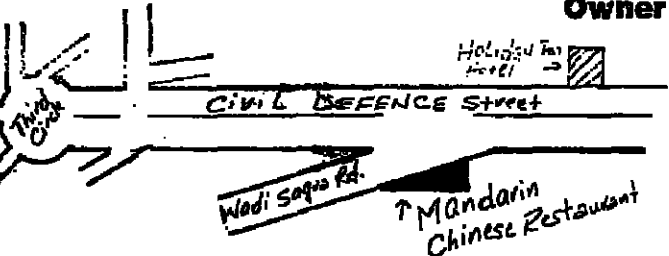


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سکھیا منو لال



CAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1979

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

the Carroll Righter Institute

Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact influential persons and gain their backing for a promising project. Credit but don't assume more than you can on. Be clever.

5 (Apr. 20 to May 20) Any new ideas should be on early since later there can be many interruptions. Take time later for impor-

[May 21 to June 21) Handle important responses that study new outlets, but don't commit anything as yet. Listen to what a loved one has increase happiness.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Keep pro- have made early and later avoid irate partners. benefits come in the morning, but later you careful in all dealings with others.

y 22 to Aug. 21) You get much done during the day, but later everything slows down. In- gress. Steer clear of arguments with others.

Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make social appointments careful not to overstep. Don't let a business send over into another day.

Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Come to right decisions at take sure there are no arguments. Get the in- ou need so that your life is more successful.

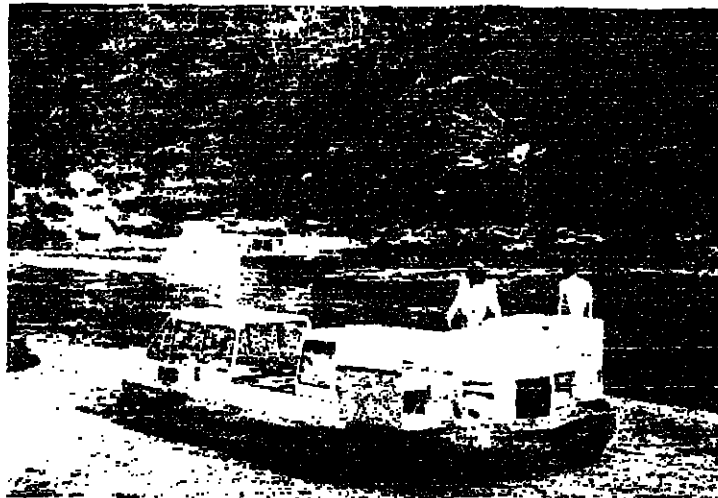
(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Arrive at right decisions and communicate well with all. Make needed r and correct errors. Take time to shop.

VIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Morning is fine for ac- tual affairs. Later you can get into new study them well. Find better ways to be happy with kin.

IRN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can now acquire at mean much to you, but later be cautious in do and say. Not a good evening for socializing.

JS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Personal affairs are are of early. Then you can get at routines matters over with a good adviser and follow gestions given you.

Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Contact an older person e you good advice you need. Allow enough as you make for this evening.



Technology that helps Concorde to fly has been used in this new British hovercraft, here being rigorously tested on the Kali Gandaki River in Nepal with the British Joint Services Hovercraft Expedition. Like Concorde, the River Rover light hovercraft has an eleven (combined elevators and aileron) control system. With independent control of the two propulsion ducts, it allows the craft to "bank" when turning and greatly reduces the lateral drift or sideways skidding. Both elevators can be fully rotated to close the propulsion ducts and provide braking thrust. This system has proved itself on the narrow, rapid-strewn Kali Gandaki and has enabled the expedition to navigate the river successfully. It has been able to open up the way to villages that have hitherto been inaccessible, except by narrow mountain paths, and therefore virtually cut off from urgent medical help when needed. (COI photo)

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VAINE

RODOP

TOGIER

CRESPO



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

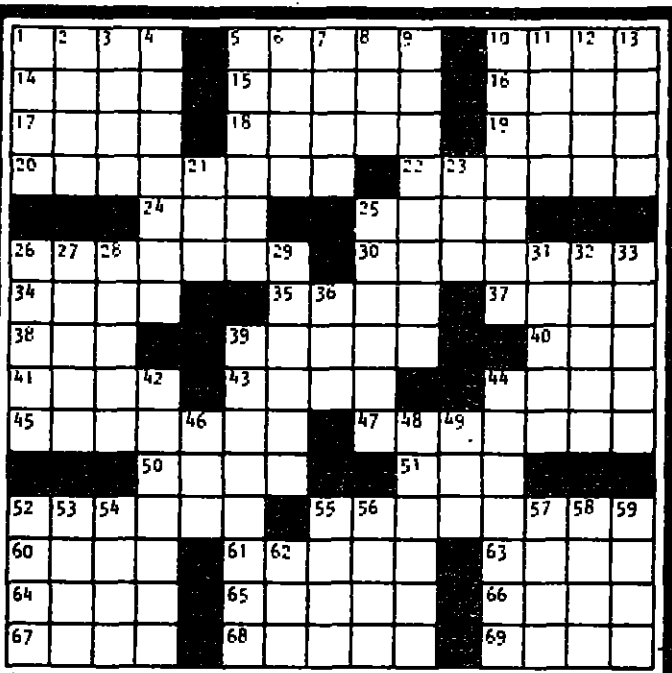
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAUVE SANDY BYWORD LEGACY  
Answer: Contributes to a "dangerous mood" — "ANGER"

## THE Daily Crossword

by Melvin Kenworthy

- ACROSS
- 1 God of love
  - 5 Massenet opera
  - 10 Murray and West
  - 14 Musical Porter
  - 15 Artery
  - 16 Police job
  - 18 — today
  - 19 Check
  - 20 Resembling black
  - 22 Become irate
  - 24 Cereal grass
  - 25 Possesses
  - 26 Soft material
  - 30 Like a bolt from —
  - 34 Unemployed
  - 35 French play part
  - 37 Chatters
  - 38 Carson City state: abbr.
  - 39 Donated
  - 40 Carew's cudegel
  - 41 Monkshood
  - 43 Leo's miles
  - 44 Sit for a picture
  - 45 Color
  - 47 Literature forms
  - 50 Greek letters
  - 51 Storage box
  - 52 Submerged
  - 55 Actor Sidney
  - 60 Words of comprehension
  - 61 Thoughts
  - 63 Squirming
  - 64 Drop of sorrow
  - 65 Chutzpah
  - 66 Eastern university
  - 67 Goes wrong
  - 68 Portals
  - 69 Vous —
  - 13 Transmit
  - 21 "Mighty — a Rose"
  - 23 Compass point
  - 25 Water mammals
  - 26 Middle East money
  - 27 "— Joy"
  - 28 Presley
  - 29 Water nymphs
  - 31 Work
  - 32 Czarist edict
  - 33 Kefauver
  - 36 106 in Italia
  - 39 Reaper's action
  - 42 Those who search
  - 44 Conjunction
  - 46 Way to go: abbr.
  - 48 Humbles
  - 49 Twitching
  - 52 Locale
  - 53 Addict
  - 54 Close
  - 55 Comedian
  - 56 Wash
  - 57 Essential part
  - 58 She: Fr.
  - 59 Breads
  - 62 Goddess: Lat.



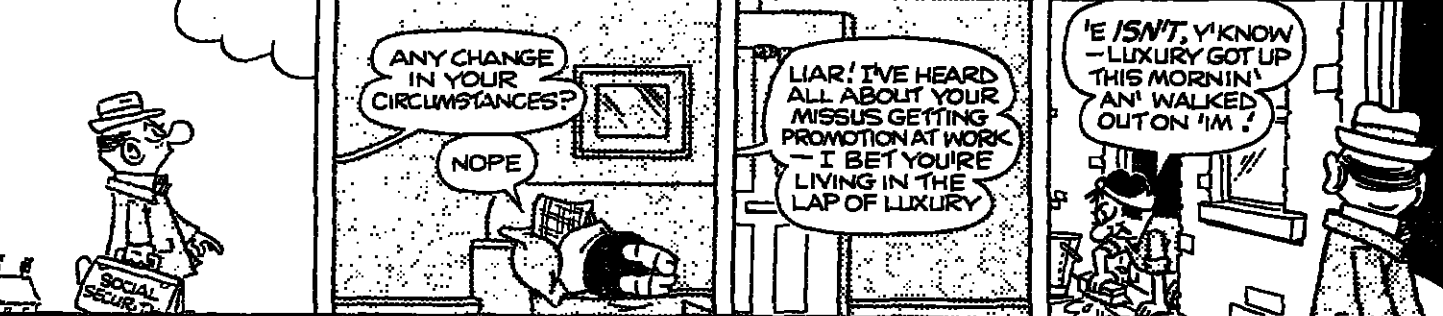
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4/4/79

## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt 'n' Jeff

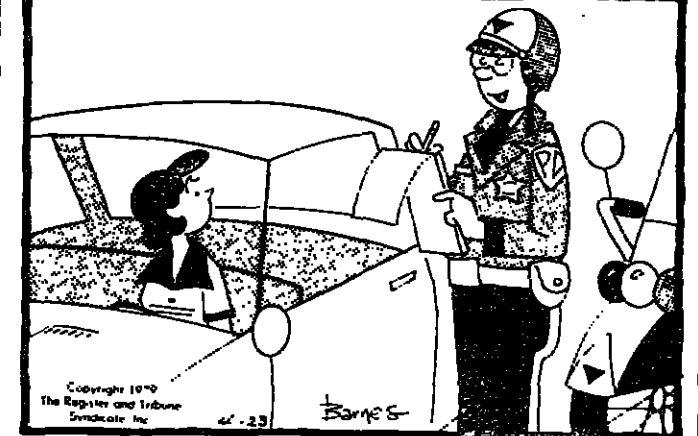


## Flintstones



## THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



"I was telling my wife about you and she accused me of making up all those stories."

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

- CHANNEL 3:
- 5:30 Quran
  - 5:45 Cartoons
  - 5:50 Children's programme
  - 6:30 Cultural programme for children
  - 6:40 Bewitched
  - 7:10 Kattara to Feyrou Palace
  - 8:00 News in Arabic
  - 9:00 Arabic Series
  - 10:15 Backstairs at the White House
  - 11:30 News in Arabic
- CHANNEL 4:
- 6:30 French programme
  - 7:00 News in French
  - 7:30 News in Hebrew
  - 8:30 Comedy
  - 9:10 The Oregon Line
  - 10:00 News in English
  - 10:15 Backstairs at the White House

### RADIO JORDAN

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning show
- 10:00 News headlines
- 10:05 Morning show
- 10:30 Focus and Pieces
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 Sign on and news headlines
- 12:03 Radioblogue
- 13:00 News summary
- 13:03 Radioblogue
- 14:00 News bulletin
- 14:10 Music
- 14:30 In Concert
- 15:00 Concert hour
- 16:00 News summary
- 16:05 Easy listening
- 16:30 Old favourites
- 17:00 The Boston Post
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:03 Play of the week
- 18:00 News bulletin
- 18:10 News Reports
- 19:30 Signing off

### BBC RADIO

- GMT
- 04:00 Newswatch
  - 04:30 Date with a Disc
  - 04:45 Financial News: Reflections
  - 05:00 News: 24 Hours
  - 05:30 The Spinnaker
  - 05:45 World Today
  - 06:00 Newswatch
  - 06:30 Bruce Springsteen's Album Time
  - 07:00 News: 24 Hours
  - 07:30 Date with a Disc
  - 07:45 Report on Religion
  - 08:00 News: Reflections
  - 08:15 News: Press Review
  - 09:15 World Today
  - 09:30 Financial News
  - 09:40 Look Ahead
  - 09:45 Oilbeat with Britain
  - 10:15 Nature Notebook
  - 10:30 Sports International
  - 11:00 News: News about Britain
  - 11:15 Poetry and Music
  - 11:50 Future World
  - 12:00 Radio Newswatch
  - 12:15 30 minute Theatre
  - 12:45 Sports Round-up
  - 13:00 News: 24 hours
- 13:30 Network U.K.
- 13:45 Hourly for Hollywood
- 14:30 Let's Go Latin
- 15:00 Radio Newswatch
- 15:15 Outlook
- 16:00 News: Commentary
- 16:15 On the Street Where they Lived
- 16:30 English Song
- 16:45 World Today
- 17:00 News: Book Choice
- 17:15 Discovery
- 17:45 Sports Round-up
- 18:00 News: News about Britain
- 18:15 Radio Newswatch
- 18:30 Top Twenty
- 19:00 Outlook: News Summary
- 19:30 Stock Market
- 19:45 Date with a Disc
- 20:00 News: 24 Hours
- 20:30 Canada at the Crossroads
- 21:00 Network U.K.
- 21:15 International Sound
- 22:00 News: World Today
- 22:25 Financial News
- 22:35 30 minute Theatre
- 22:45 Sports Round-up
- 23:00 News: 24 hours

### VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT
- 03:30 The Breakfast Show
  - 04:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions
  - 17:00 New Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis
  - 17:30 Dialogue
  - 18:00 Special English: news, feature
  - 18:30 The Making of Nations
  - 18:30 Now Music USA
- 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis
- 19:30 VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters
- 20:00 Special English: news
- 20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
- 21:00 VOA World Report
- 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analysis.

### AMMAN AIRPORT

- ARRIVALS:
- 4:45 Bangkok, Bahrain (RJ-GF)
  - 8:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
  - 8:30 Kuwait
  - 9:30 Rome
  - 10:15 Beirut (KAC)
  - 12:00 Riyadh (SDI)
  - 13:30 New York
  - 17:30 London, Vienna
  - 17:30 Cairo (BA)
  - 18:15 Athens, Copenhagen
  - 18:45 Madrid, Athens
  - 19:00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
  - 19:00 Baghdad (IA)
  - 19:00 Paris
  - 19:15 Damascus
  - 19:15 Frankfurt
  - 19:45 Beirut (MEA)
  - 19:45 Beirut (MEA)
  - 01:30 Cairo
- DEPARTURES:
- 6:15 Rome
  - 7:45 Damascus, London (BA)
  - 7:45 Beirut (MEA)
  - 9:00 Frankfurt
  - 9:30 Rome
  - 11:30 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
  - 12:30 Athens, Copenhagen
  - 13:40 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
  - 17:00 Damascus
  - 18:45 Cairo (EA)
  - 19:00 Cairo
  - 20:00 Baghdad (IA)
  - 20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ-GF)
  - 21:10 Jeddah
  - 21:15 Kuwait
  - 21:30 Dhahran
  - 22:30 Dhahran, Kuwait
  - 23:59 Bangkok, Bahrain (RJ-GF)

### EMERGENCIES

- Doctors:
- Al Hikmah (24 hrs 36571)

Pharmacies:

    - Al Awwash (55125)
    - Al Awwash (21511)
    - Beit al-Shaykh (83038)
    - Al-Raddi (2079)

Police:

    - Al-Jouf (77444)
    - Al-Awda
    - Zarqa
    - Tamir
    - Finjan (23427)
    - Al-Umm (22090)
    - Al-Salhi (76746)
    - Mayar (44574)

### CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

- American Centre: Tel. 41520
- British Council: Tel. 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre: Tel. 3391-4
- German Institute: Tel. 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre: Tel. 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre: Tel. 34048
- Hays Art Centre: Tel. 65195
- Husseini Youth City: Tel. 67181
- Y.W.C.A.: Tel. 41703
- W.M.A.: Tel. 64251
- Amman Municipal Library: Tel. 36111
- University of Jordan Library: Tel. 65111
- Cinder Museum: Tel. 36191
- Folklore Museum: Tel. 36191

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

- Ambulance (government): Tel. 75111
- Civil defence (rescue): Tel. 34391-4
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency): Tel. 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency): Tel. 37111-3
- Police headquarters: Tel. 30141
- Nayfeh saving patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency: Tel. 21111, 37777
- Airport information (AJAA): Tel. 55205
- Jordan Television: Tel. 73111
- Radio, English Section: Tel. 74124
- Fire, fire, police: Tel. 19
- Fire headquarters: Tel. 22900

### CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

- Al Hama Theatre: Tel. 226-448
- Al Sha'bi Art Gallery: Tel. 228-527
- American Centre: Tel. 552-362
- Arab Cultural Centre: Tel. 333-727
- Bulgarian Cultural Centre: Tel. 557-901
- British Cultural Centre: Tel. 333-594
- Deutch Democratic Republic Cultural Centre: Tel. 333-932
- French Cultural Centre: Tel. 330-494
- Kabbani Theatre: Tel. 225-016
- National Museum: Tel. 114-854
- Soviet Cultural Centre: Tel. 226-650
- Spanish Cultural Centre: Tel. 334-003
- Umma Art Gallery: Tel. 334-619
- Zaharani Public Library: Tel. 111-318
- West German Cultural Institute: Tel. 224-954

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

- Ambulance (government): Tel. 90
- Chamber of Commerce: Tel. 118-339
- Electric Power Co. (repair): Tel. 223-887
- Fire headquarters: Tel. 19
- Information: Tel. 9597
- Municipal water service: Tel. 115-500
- Times (in Arabic): Tel. 99

## & ABOUT

### QUICK MEAL

Restaurant in Amman, near the Ajlun Hotel, Tel. 38866. Open 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

Advertising in above columns contact JORDAN TIMES, Tel. 38866. Open 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

## SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND?

JORDAN TIMES HEAR ABOUT IT. WRITE TO: P.O. BOX 6710



# FAO warns of serious food shortages without new grains agreement

MANILA, May 14 (R)—The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) today warned that the world could face serious food shortages similar to those five years ago when millions starved to death unless a new grains pact was reached soon.

The warning came from FAO Director General Eduard Saouma, who called for support for a five-point action programme to reopen and settle grain agreement negotiations which stalled earlier this year.

Mr. Saouma told delegates to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) that the gap between farm production and requirements was widening, especially in Africa, and the shortfall had to be offset by higher food imports.

Calling for more help to increase agricultural production in the developing world and to provide more markets for their produce, he noted that non-oil developing countries spent \$10 billion in 1976 alone on commercial food imports, or one third of their current account deficit.

This was the equivalent of more than 80 per cent of the official development aid they received that year.

Equally worrying, the targets for world food security—buffer stocks to meet the dangers of crop failure—were not being met, he said.

"It was expected that the objective of food reserves could best be achieved through a new international grains arrangement. Early this year, the U.N. grains negotiating conference failed to agree and adjourned indefinitely."

"This meant that a new global food shortage would find the international community little better prepared today than when the last crisis broke in 1973-74," Mr. Saouma added.

To reduce the serious immediate dangers, he was now proposing a five-point action plan in which all countries must establish national food reserves and stocks immediately and draw up guidelines for their use.

The plan included provisions to assist developing countries to meet their growing food import and emergency needs.

It also suggested ways threatened countries could strengthen their own food security programmes both through national

development and co-operation among developing countries.

Mr. Saouma reminded delegates that the lasting and long-term solutions to end the food shortages was for developing countries themselves to change their development priorities and for both they and donor countries to step up sharply investment in farming development.

World Food Council President Arturo Tanco, who has endorsed the action plan, has already called on UNCTAD delegates to back speedy reopened negotiations for a new wheat agreement -- a vital component of any general grains agreement -- saying it could mean the difference between life and death for millions of people.

Meanwhile, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United States came under strong criticism here today for not participating in the international sugar agreement. The Europeans were especially blamed for contributing to the depressed price.

The attacks were contained in a paper circulated by the International Sugar Organisation (ISO) and in an address by Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo

Fernandez Font.

The ISO said the agreement reached 18 months ago had met serious difficulties and was not yet able to meet its central purpose of stable, fair prices, though all exporting countries which had joined in were living up to its objectives.

"The current difficulties stem basically from the excess of supply of sugar, both in stocks and production, over demand and the resultant low price, which has been with us since the present agreement was negotiated," the paper said.

Beyond this was the problem caused by the non-participation of the United States, the largest importing member, and more important the non-participation of the EEC, largest exporter to the free market, it said.

The paper praised the United States for enforcing a limitation on its sugar imports as a sign of good faith, but said: "The Community has exhibited no equivalent restraint and increased a high level of exports based on heavy subsidisation."

"We hope that talks will bring about a change in this situation, preferably through early Community accession to the agreement on mutual acceptance terms," the ISO said.

Circulation of the paper followed a rejection last week by an EEC spokesman, Mr. Claude Cheysson, of early Community participation.

## S. Africa orders establishment of 'interim government' for Namibia

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, May 14 (AP)—South Africa today ordered the establishment of an "interim government" for the territory of South-West Africa.

The creation of the new government, which comes in defiance of Western plans for United Nations supervised elections in preparation for the territory's independence, follows stepped up attacks by guerrillas fighting a 12-year war for control of the territory.

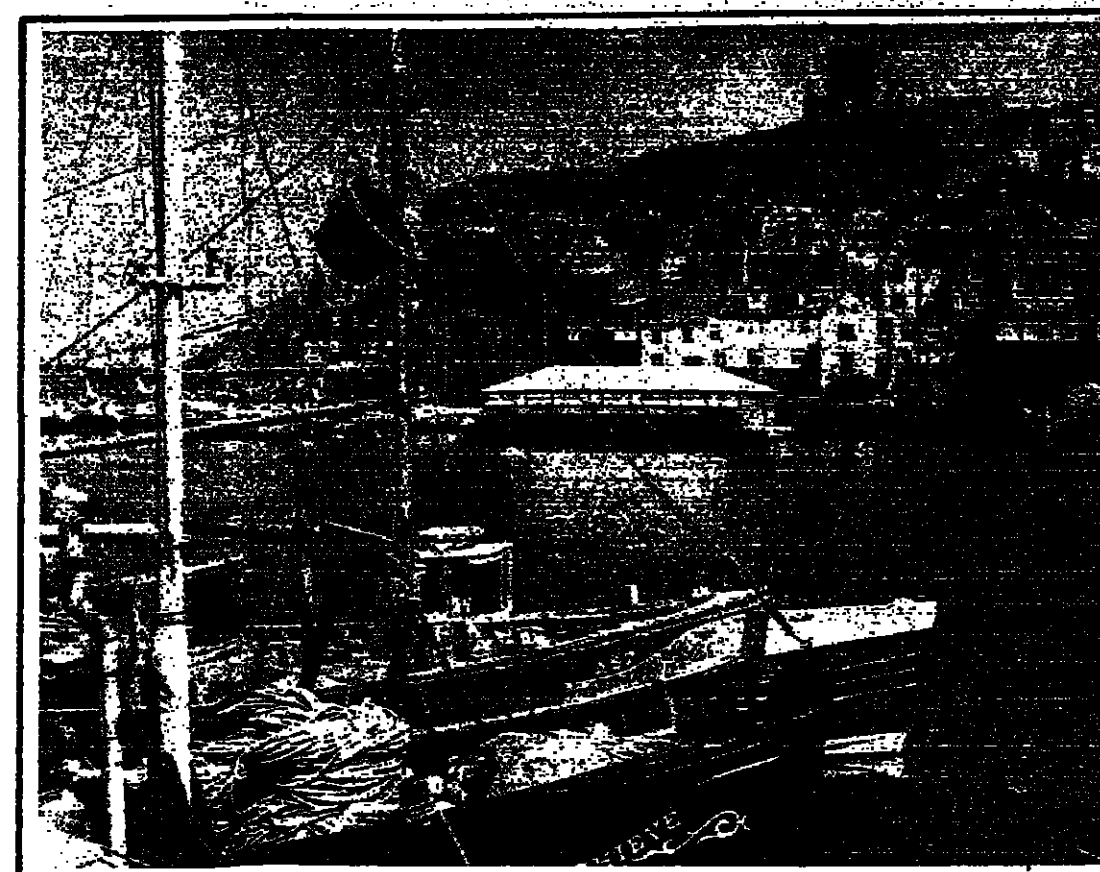
However, officials of the existing territorial assembly, who have pushed for an interim government, have previously denied its creation would be a step

towards a Rhodesian-style unilateral declaration of independence.

Justice M.T. Steyn, administrator-general of the South African-administered territory, said the interim government will assume its duties May 21.

Mr. Steyn announced the establishment of the new government in a proclamation in a government gazette published today. The proclamation said the new government will be called the South-West Africa-Namibian National Assembly. The territory is officially called South-West Africa-Namibia.

The new assembly will include all 50 members of the territorial assembly elected last December,



Whitby is an English coastal resort and ancient seaport in North Yorkshire, situated at the mouth of the River Esk, where a minor break occurs in a continuous line of limestone cliffs. Medieval Whitby developed as a harbour but it was not until the 17th century that the town's real growth began, due to the mining of alum in the surrounding area. During the 18th and early 19th centuries Whitby was mainly dependent on shipbuilding and the fish-

ing industry, including whaling. Captain James Cook, the renowned navigator and explorer, was apprenticed to a Whitby shipbuilder and set sail on three of his voyages from the harbour shown in this picture. Whitby is now mainly a holiday resort, due to its varied and picturesque architecture and its proximity to both sea and moorland. (COI photo)

## Archbishop calls for action to relieve 'inhuman situation' in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, May 14 (AP)—Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero said yesterday the French and Venezuelan Governments, whose embassies here are occupied by revolutionaries, must use "all diplomatic channels to bring a less inhuman situation to El Salvador."

The archbishop, an outspoken critic of the government of President Carlos Humberto Romero,

urged the government to meet the revolutionary bloc's demands for the release of three imprisoned leaders and five other political prisoners. He said the church could not condone the occupations of the embassies and the Catholic cathedral, but the understood the necessity of the actions.

France's special emissary, Mr. Philip Cuvillier, said his government had met all the demands of the bloc, presented when 16 militants seized its embassy a week ago last Friday and took hostage six persons including Ambassador Michel Donnenne. He said his government "absolutely refused" to negotiate new demands for the release of five more political prisoners by the El Salvador Government.

"We have met all the demands made a week ago. Friday, there is no reason for them to continue the

occupation," he said.

Mr. Cuvillier said he had interceded personally with the government to gain freedom for two bloc leaders released last week. He added the El Salvador Government had guaranteed the safety of the militants by offering safe conduct out of the country.

Venezuela's special emissary, Mr. Regulo Velasco, arrived yesterday to help negotiate the release of eight hostages, including Ambassador Santiago Ochoa, held since last Friday. Mr. Velasco said in an interview, "The situation could be resolved soon."

But he refused to confirm or deny whether the ten militants in the embassy had been offered political asylum in Venezuela. He said he couldn't say anything, but he had instructions from President Herrera Campesino to resolve the situation as "soon as possible."

## Waldheim: Thailand alone can't solve problem of Kampuchean refugees

BANGKOK, May 14 (R)—U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim visited Kampuchean refugees in eastern Thailand yesterday and, visibly moved, described their fate as a great human tragedy.

Tens of thousands of Kampuchians have fled recently to escape fresh fighting in the north-west of their country.

Just back from the border area, Mr. Waldheim said he had been told there were more than 100,000 potential refugees on both sides of the frontier.

"We must organise international help because this problem cannot be settled by Thailand alone. We must find them permanent asylum," he told reporters.

He said he hoped Thailand would grant temporary refuge to fleeing Kampuchians, but the basic problem was how to stop the influx.

Mr. Waldheim, on the last stage of a ten-nation Asian tour, visited two camps in Aranyaprathet. One is for so-called old refugees—those who fled before last January when a new Vietnamese-led administration ousted the pro-Peking gov-

ernment of Prime Minister Pol Pot from Phnom Penh.

This camp houses over 7,300 refugees, many of whom have been in Thailand since 1975 when the communists took over Kampuchea.

The second camp he visited housed about 4,000 new arrivals, many of whom have fled since the Vietnamese-led forces of the Phnom Penh administration launched a drive last month to quell resistance by Khmer Rouge loyal to Pol Pot in the northwest.

Thailand was refused entry to many Kampuchians and denied refugee status to others. Some are admitted and then sent back into areas regarded as safe for re-entry.

Mr. Waldheim said the future of the 4,000 in the second camp was undecided and he wished to discuss them with Thai leaders.

Thai officials say they simply cannot afford to take in all the Kampuchians who want to cross into this country. Thailand already houses about 150,000 refugees who fled Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea after the 1975 communist takeovers.

## World News Briefs

Japan, USSR begin high-level talks

TOKYO, May 14 (R)—Japan and the Soviet Union today opened high-level talks in Tokyo in an effort to improve strained relations between the two countries. The two countries agreed in January to hold regular consultations and the first meeting was scheduled for last August, but it was put off after Japan signed peace treaty with China which Moscow termed anti-Soviet. The relations have however remained cool since 1976 when a Soviet military pilot defected to Japan with his then top secret MiG-Foxbat fighter aircraft. The Soviet Union is represented at the day meeting here by Vice-Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin in Japan by Deputy Foreign Minister Masuo Takashima. They are expected to discuss a wide range of international and bilateral subjects, including Japanese aid to help tap the natural resources of Siberia and Japan's demand that the Russians hand over four islands off Hokkaido which the Soviet Union occupied in the last days of World War Two.

Brezhnev schedules visit to Hungary

MOSCOW, May 14 (R)—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will make a three-day visit to Budapest at the end of this month with Hungarian Communist Party leader János Kadar, informed sources said today. The 72-year-old Mr. Brezhnev, whose health has been the subject of considerable speculation in recent months, will make the return journey from Moscow only three weeks before he is due to meet U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Vienna. Scheduling of the visit so close to the summit appeared to indicate that the Kremlin chief's doctors were not unduly concerned about him, although the sources said he would have a light programme in Budapest. In the next few days, Mr. Brezhnev is expected to meet United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who arrives in Moscow tomorrow at the end of an Asian tour, and will also talk with President Tito of Yugoslavia.

French communists widen rift with socialists

PARIS, May 14 (R)—France's Communist Party ended its congress yesterday after widening the rift with its former socialist allies making less probable any fresh pact with them in the presidential elections. The socialist-communist alliance collapsed before the general elections last year. During the five-day congress Communist leader Georges Marchais accused Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand of using left-wing rhetoric to disguise what he really right-wing policies. His job prompted senior socialist Pierre Bergevoy to comment in a radio interview that an renewal of the electoral pact was not possible. Yesterday was up with voting for the party leadership and Mr. Marchais was elected. Votes for the Central Committee, which now includes women instead of 23, were made public for the first time.

Zambian president lifts month-old curfew

LUSAKA, May 14 (R)—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today lifted the ten-hour curfew imposed almost two weeks after a Rhodesian commando raid on guerrilla leader Nkomo's house in Lusaka. But in calling on Zambians to be vigilant and to go out after dark as little as possible, the president indicated that further Rhodesian attacks cannot be ruled out. Curfew took effect on April 16, three days after Rhodesian troops drove into Lusaka and demolished Mr. Nkomo's house in a liberation movement's office buildings in a pay-down raid. The curfew was virtually no resistance from Zambians troops in a nearby racks. The curfew applied to virtually every town in the country except in the remote north-east. A statement said Dr. Kaunda now satisfied that the purpose of the curfew had been fulfilled. Security forces have shot dead three curfew breakers, who several others and detained hundreds of people for not indoors.

Italy: Guerrillas strike with wave of attack

ROME, May 14 (AP)—Guerrillas bombed offices of police and a jail in a wave of overnight attacks in Rome three days before national elections, police said today. No injuries were reported but the powerful blast in front of the Regina Coeli prison knocked out telephone service, water and electricity in the area. Responsibility for the blast was claimed by the "Popular Revolutionary Movement," one of several groups claiming responsibility for the bombing of Rome's Michelangelo designed city hall last month. Police said bombers also struck offices of Italy's dominant Christian Democratic Party and moderate Social Democrats and Republicans. Damage was done to the attack on Regina Coeli, police said the guerrillas planted sines and a timer in a car and left it parked at the entrance to the prison. In Milan, Italy's financial capital, guerrillas dynamited offices of an advertising agency and damaged a truck used to port copies of the Communist Party newspaper *Unita*.

Soviet cosmonauts tend garden in space

MOSCOW, May 14 (AP)—Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir L. and Valery Ryumin who have been orbiting the earth for several months, are growing their own spring onions in a small box aboard the Salyut 6 space station, Tass reported today. The news agency said the unmanned Progress-6 supply craft, launched yesterday is carrying an about-to-bloom tulip to the gardeners. The two cosmonauts are continuing a programme of the effects of weightlessness and other space flight factors on the human body. Previous cosmonauts have grown mushrooms aboard Salyut 6. Mr. Lyakhov and Mr. Ryumin have harvested tulip crop of onions and eaten them after biologists at ground control the go ahead, Tass said. The two also grow fennel, parsley and Gardeners serves as a psychological release from the rigors of flight and research, Tass said.

## Economic News Briefs

China initials trade agreement with U.S.

CANTON, May 14 (R)—United States Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said today that China had initialled the U.S.-China trade agreement and that she would initial the agreement on behalf of the U.S. this evening. Mrs. Kreps told newsmen: "Today we take a major step together in resuming the unimpeded exchange of goods and services — and therefore the exchange of ideas, experiences and goodwill." The commerce secretary said the agreement would establish a framework for orderly trade and business and greatly increase business contacts between the two countries. The agreement was initialled by Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang at a brief ceremony in the foreign Trade Ministry attended by negotiators from both sides and American diplomats. American sources said four copies of the agreement — two in English and two in Chinese — would be flown to Canton for Mrs. Kreps to initial for the U.S. Mr. Li had told the Americans last week that the pact was a complicated one for China to sign because it had to meet the requirements of the 1974 U.S. Trade Act. These include such matters as patents, trademarks and copyrights.

Japan promises all possible aid to Turkey

TOKYO, May 14 (R)—Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda today pledged as much Japanese aid as possible to Turkey in view of its political and strategic importance, the Foreign Ministry said. The pledge was made to Mr. Leiser Kiep, special envoy of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who arrived yesterday for a three-day visit to ask for Japanese cooperation in assisting Turkey's economic reconstruction, the ministry reported. No specific sums were mentioned during the talks, the West German Embassy said. Mr. Kiep, minister of finance of the state of Lower Saxony, is also scheduled to meet Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and Finance Minister Ippai Kaneko. West Germany has serving as coordinator since the leaders of West Germany, the United States, France and Britain decided at their meeting in Guadeloupe last January to extend emergency aid to Turkey. The financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said yesterday the four countries had decided to extend \$500 million in aid of \$90 million would be met by Japan. The ministry said Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Oksun would ask for Japanese aid when he arrives on a visit tomorrow. Turkey has been suffering from inflation and mass unemployment and its external debts amounted to \$12 billion at the end of last year, the ministry said.

Norway pledges \$22m. to new commodity fund

MANILA, May 14 (R)—Norway today made the biggest pledge so far—\$22 million—to a new fund to help Third World nations develop their commodity industries. During the first week of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development last week, the Third World countries were disappointed that none of the major industrialised powers had pledged specific amounts to the fund, which is to be financed by voluntary contributions. The only countries to make specific pledges were Belgium with \$3 million, Austria \$2 million, Sweden \$6 million and Finland \$1 million. The common commodity fund was agreed in principle by UNCTAD members in Geneva in March. It has two so-called "windows," the first, of \$400 million to set up buffer stocks of commodities to help stabilise prices and protect Third World economies from wide fluctuations, will be

financed by fixed assessments to U.N. members. The second "window," which it is hoped will start with a capital of \$350 million will be financed voluntarily and will be used for research and development and improved marketing in commodities.

Senator Baker warns U.S. oil producers

WASHINGTON, May 14 (R)—Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker warned the United States' oil producers yesterday that they could be headed for nationalisation if they do not respond responsibly to the current energy shortages. "They are headed for disaster, and I don't think they realise it," Senator Baker, a probable republican presidential contender, told a television interviewer. Senator Baker said present oil company profits were not justifiable, and that "this country could turn on them (oil producers) and devour them" if they did not end what he called their shortsighted approach to energy production and profits. The United States could produce energy at less cost than it is paying Arab oil producers, he said, and added that the current situation was a clear case in which private management should take account of the public well-being.

## Near-disaster haunts future of nuclear power

By David Lascelles

NEW YORK: The valve that jammed on March 28 at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania did more than trigger the gravest nuclear accident the U.S. has suffered so far; it also set off a new debate in America and abroad about the wisdom of harnessing the immense but still little understood power of the atom.

For the U.S., the crisis became little short of a national drama, with massive media coverage.

Due to mechanical and human error, one of the two reactors at the plant "boiled over" and spewed radioactive gases into the atmosphere. Thousands of women and children were evacuated from the area, and engineers worked frantically to bring the reactor under control. But their job was complicated by big hydrogen bubble trapped inside the reactor under great pressure which threatened to force cooling water away from the uranium fuel rods, and reduce the whole reactor to a pool of molten, radioactive metal.

Fortunately, the bubble subsided. But it was not until two weeks after the accident that the emergency was officially called off and not for more than three weeks that the temperature was brought down to manageable levels. Disaster had been averted. But the real damage wrought by Three Mile Island was less to the Pennsylvania countryside (which only took a few X-ray doses worth of radiation) than to the future of nuclear power in the U.S., once described as the only answer to the country's mounting energy problems.

For energy policymakers in Washington, headed by Energy Secretary Dr. James Schlesinger, the accident could hardly have come at a worse time.

Since the early 1970s, the U.S. has been viewing with alarm its growing dependence on oil imports, which last year came to account for nearly half of its total consumption. The solution was to develop alternative energy supplies, primarily natural gas, coal and nuclear power. All have their drawbacks: natural gas supplies are limited, coal is dirty and

dangerous to mine, and nuclear power's safety is constantly under question. But Dr. Schlesinger, long an advocate of nuclear power, believed that the atom was clean and plentiful enough to become the major new source of electricity extending into the next century. At the moment the country's 70 nuclear power stations generate about 13 per cent of the country's electricity. Experts believe that this figure could be raised to 50 per cent in the next 25 years.

Dr. Schlesinger took advantage of the oil shortage caused by the Iranian crisis to press even harder for nuclear power. He had reason to be optimistic. President Carter, never a great fan of nuclear power, was showing growing interest, and Congress was cooking up legislation to smooth the way. The environmentalist lobby, long the atom's biggest foe, also appeared to be weakening as public awareness of the country's energy problems grew.

But then came Three Mile Island. The anti-nuclear lobby sprang back with renewed strength, the mood in Congress turned hostile, and fresh suspicions began to creep across the country. Two other events shaped the popular mood: a hit movie about a near accident at a nuclear power plant called *The China Syndrome* starring Jane Fonda had just been released, and secret reports about the effects of fallout from the H Bomb tests in the 1950s in Nevada were finally published, reviving fears about the health hazards of radiation.

There was foreign reaction too. In Europe and Japan, where ambitious nuclear power projects are in hand, many countries sent teams of experts to see for themselves what had happened at Three Mile Island.

In an attempt to forestall damage to their cause, advocates of nuclear power in the U.S. have done their best to counter all the bad publicity. They point out, for example, that even though safeguards failed, there was no catastrophe. And in more than 20 years of U.S. nuclear power no one has died of a civil nuclear reactor accident.

However, they had to say they were wrong. They went to Three Mile Island, notably the apple-bubble, and this has caused the safety of dozens of reactors up and down the country.

Mr. Carter himself allowed the accident to happen. "White" promissory inquiry into its causes, he said that the country could not afford to abandon nuclear power. Most energy experts view the accident as a setback to the development of nuclear power, but they say it is not a reason to stop pushing for it. The price of oil is still high, and the U.S. depends on foreign oil, and politically it is the world's most powerful nation.

But unless the public turns out to be particularly concerned about the bad publicity, they point out, for example, that even though safeguards failed, there was no catastrophe. And in more than 20 years of U.S. nuclear power no one has died of a civil nuclear reactor accident.

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